

stereotype (noun)	A conventional or oversimplified image or opinion. A person who conforms to a set image or type.
grimly (adverb)	unpleasantly, depressingly expressed in an awful, ugly or depressing tone
succumb (verb)	To give into a desire or persuasion for something. To not be able to resist.
surge (verb)	A sudden or large increase in something that has previously been steady, or has only increased or developed slowly.
summon (verb)	To order someone to come to you. To make a great effort to draw on resources such as courage or strength.
lunge (verb)	To move in a direction suddenly or clumsily.

<p>immigration (noun)</p>	<p>The coming of people into a country in order to live and work there. The place at a port, airport, or international border where officials check passports.</p>
<p>visa (noun)</p>	<p>An official document or stamp put in your passport, which allows you to enter or leave a particular country.</p>
<p>acclimatized (verb, past tense)</p>	<p>To become used to a new situation, place, or climate.</p>
<p>cringe (verb)</p>	<p>To show an expression of embarrassment or disgust.</p>
<p>servile (adjective)</p>	<p>To be eager to obey someone or to do things for them.</p>
<p>primitive (adjective)</p>	<p>Very simple in style or very old fashioned. Belonging to a society in which people live in a very simple way.</p>

bridle	<p>(noun) A set of straps that is put around a horse's head and mouth.</p> <p>(verb) To show anger or displeasure by moving your head and body upwards in a proud way.</p>
maladjusted (adjective)	To behave in a way that is not acceptable to society.
riff-raff (noun)	People who are disapproved of, because they don't appear to be part of respectable society.
Hindi (proper noun)	A language that is spoken by people in northern India. It is also one of the official languages of India.
fugitive (noun)	Someone who is running away or hiding, usually in order to avoid being caught by police.
dispel (verb)	To stop people from having an idea or a feeling.

8 HUMANITIES - JOURNEYS. VOCABULARY FLASHCARDS

serenity (noun)	A feeling or experience of peace, calm, and quiet.
mutinous (adjective)	Feelings of dissatisfaction with authority that may lead to rebellion against current leadership.
eloquence (noun)	An ability to express ideas effectively and persuasively.
evoke (verb)	To cause an idea, emotion, or response to occur.
cajole (verb)	To get someone to do something after trying to persuade them for some time.
slave (noun)	Someone who is the property of another person and has to work for that person.

master (noun)	<p>Someone who has control over a situation.</p> <p>A person that other people are owned by or work for.</p>
underground railroad	<p>An informal network of secret routes and safe houses used by 19th century Black slaves in the US to escape to free states and Canada with the aid of abolitionists.</p>
migration (noun)	<p>When someone (or something) leaves their home to go to a new place or residence with different reasons and also different effects.</p>
heritage (noun)	<p>All the qualities , traditions, and features of life that have been continued over many years and passed on from one generation to another.</p>
internal conflict	<p>A problem that someone has when they're confronted with difficult choices, and they need to make a decision.</p>
external conflict	<p>Something that occurs when a person faces a situation that is working against one's desires or goals.</p>

8 HUMANITIES - JOURNEYS. VOCABULARY FLASHCARDS

plot	A connected series of events which make up a story.
setting	A particular place or type of surroundings where something is or takes place.
theme	An important idea or subject that runs through a piece of writing, a talk, a discussion, or other type of communication.
climax	An important event that comes toward the end of a sequence or series of events. It is usually the most exciting or important moment in a story.
point of view	The perspective a story is viewed from, and how it is expressed to the audience.
mood/tone	A literary technique that is part of composition that shows us attitudes toward the subject and toward the audience. It may be formal, informal, solemn, somber, playful, ironic, etc.

8 HUMANITIES - JOURNEYS. VOCABULARY FLASHCARDS

background	Facts that explain what causes an event or situation
conflict	A problem that gets in the way of the antagonist achieving their goal.
rising action	Action that occurs in a narrative work of fiction that builds suspense as it leads up toward the climax.
falling action	A part of a story, usually found in tragedies or short stories, following the climax and showing the effects of the climax. It leads up to the denouement (or catastrophe).
discrimination (noun)	Treatment or consideration based on class or category rather than individual merit; partiality or prejudice; noting or perceiving differences between people or things.